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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,199	10/12/2004	Yoichi Izumi	43888-341	8650
20277	7590	10/24/2008	EXAMINER	
MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP 600 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096				ECHELMEYER, ALIX ELIZABETH
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1795				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/511,199	IZUMI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,8,9,11-15 and 17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-5,8,9,11-15 and 17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response

1. This Office Action is in response to the arguments filed July 25, 2008. No claims have been amended. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 11-15 and 17 are pending and are rejected finally for the reasons given below.

Claim Interpretation

2. The product-by-process limitations of claims 13 and 15 are not given patentable weight since the courts have held that patentability is based on a product itself, even if the prior art product is made by a different process (see In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, (CAFC 1985), In re Brown, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972), and In re Marosi, 218 USPQ 289, 292-293 (CAFC 1983)).

In this case, the structure of the sheet before it was formed or the method by which it was formed is not found to be pertinent to the final structure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-5, 8, 9, 11-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kilb et al. (US 2001/0016282) in view of Yanagihara et al. (US Patent 5,543,250).

Regarding claims 1 and 17, Kilb et al. teach a sealed alkaline nickel/metal hydride storage battery (abstract). The battery is contained in a case having a cup-shaped bottom with a plate that is sealed to the top, as well as electrodes and a separator ([0002]). Since the battery is alkaline, and an electrolyte is necessary for the battery to function, the battery of Kilb et al. would inherently have an alkaline electrolyte.

The pores of the supports would inherently be in communication with each and with the gas transfer path, since the metallic region of the positive electrode is free of active material on the side bearing against the cell ([0006]). Since the porous support allows for the active material to be impregnated, where the active material is not impregnated it would inherently allow for communication between the pores.

Additionally, both electrodes of Kilb et al. contain a conductive support framework made of a porous metal ([0006]).

Kilb et al. teach that recesses in the electrode adjacent the bottom of the case to ensure proper gas exchange ([0022]).

Kilb et al. teach the battery of the instant invention but fail to teach the surface area of the gas transfer path covering the inner face of the bottom of the case or the sealing plate. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine the most effective surface area of gas transfer since it is important to ensure proper gas exchange in order to prevent trapping

of gases and failure of the battery. It has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. MPEP 2144.05 (IIB).

As for claim 5, Kilb et al. teach that the negative electrode is made of a hydrogen storage alloy impregnated into a foam framework ([0016]-[0017]).

Regarding claim 9, Kilb et al. teach that recesses in the outer side of an electrode should be 5-15% of the electrode thickness ([0022]).

As for claims 1 and 11, the support of the electrode is embedded in both the negative and positive electrodes ([0006]).

Kilb et al. fail to teach that the support is punched metal, or contains protrusions.

Yanagihara et al. teach an electrode for a storage battery having punched holes with burrs on their peripheries (abstract, Figure 3).

Regarding claims 3, 4 and 8, Yanagihara et al. teach that the thickness of the sheet after it is punched is 37.5 μm to 150 μm (column 4 lines 47-49; column 3 line 1).

As for claims 12 and 13, Yanagihara et al. teach a plurality of protrusions in the sheet protruding from either side of the sheet (Figure 3).

Regarding claim 14, Yanagihara et al. teach that a plate having center to center distance between holes of 3.5 mm was previously used, but the punched plate of Yanagihara et al. is better. Still, the pore diameter of 2 mm in the former plate and the plate of Yanagihara et al. is the same, so it would be obvious to make the center to center distance the same to use the plate in the same function (column 4 lines 57-58).

As for claim 15, the structure of the sheet before it was formed does is not considered pertinent since the final structure of the instant application and the final structure of Yanagihara et al. are the same (Figure 3). The plate of Yanagihara et al. has several punched holes (Figure 3).

Yanagihara et al. further teach that the punched plates provide improved adhesion between the plate and the electrode, creating better electrical conductivity (column 2 lines 20-25). Additionally, the three dimensional thickness of the plate improves the utilization of the active material, creating a higher capacity electrode, preventing voltage drops over large current discharge, and improving cycle life (column 3 lines 25-32).

It would be advantageous to use the punched plates of Yanagihara et al. in the battery of Kilb et al. in order to improve adhesion between the plate and the electrode, create better electrical conductivity, improve the utilization of the active material, create a higher capacity electrode, prevent voltage drops over large current discharge, and improve cycle life.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the punched plates of Yanagihara et al. in the battery of Kilb et al. in order to improve adhesion between the plate and the electrode, create better electrical conductivity, improve the utilization of the active material, create a higher capacity electrode, prevent voltage drops over large current discharge, and improve cycle life.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed July 25, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 3 of the Remarks, applicant states that the pores of the instant invention are formed in a porous material, and that "the pores are distributed [across] almost the entire interfacial area between the electrode and the bottom of the case of the inner face of the sealing plate." While these may be attributes of the instant invention, Applicant is reminded that these limitations are not included in the instantly filed claims.

On page 4, Applicant alleges that the electrode support of Kilb et al., discussed in the above rejection, is not the current collector plate. The examiner disagrees: one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a porous metal foam support (and conductor), located between the electrode and the outer case of a button cell, is in fact a current collector since the current would necessarily pass through that support to reach the terminal. Further, as previously discussed, Kilb et al. describe the porous support plate as having a metallic region free of active material on the side bearing against the cell case ([0006]). This area inherently includes pores, since the material is porous, and since it is free of active material, the pores are in communication with one another.

Applicant next discusses the Yanagihara reference, stating that the active material is embedded in the burrs of the current collectors. Applicant is reminded that the instant claims include a limitation requiring that the tip ends of the protrusions of the current collector are embedded in the active material.

Further, the combination as laid out in the above rejection does not teach embedding the entire current collector of Kilb et al. in view of Yanagihara et al. with active material, as that would destroy the base reference of Kilb et al. teaching the support being free of active material on the edge adjacent the outer case. The examiner holds that the combination of the current collector of Yanagihara et al. with the battery of Kilb et al. would not result in the current collector being completely embedded in the active material, since it is only the current collector and not the entire electrode of Yanagihara et al. that is being taught in the combination. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

As for Applicant's statement on the top of page 5, Yanagihara et al. do not teach that the current collector is used in a wound battery. Figure 7 shows a rectangular battery, and nowhere in the reference is the battery described as wound, rolled, spiral, etc. (column 8 lines 28-29).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is (571)272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Susy N. Tsang-Foster can be reached on 571-272-1293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PATRICK RYAN/

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795

Examiner
Art Unit 1795

aee